The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,800. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

O'NEIL.—At Mandavee Bunder, Bombay, on the 24th May, of dysentery, Mr. George O'Neil, Sub-Conductor Commissariat Department, aged 45 years.

TOMS.—May 25th, at the European General Hospital, of Dropsy, George Toms, Engine Driver G. I. P. Railway.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

To sail positively on 1st proximo.

THE superior fast-sailing A 1 Ship OCTAVIA, 951 Tons Register, F. BRISTOW, Commander, has one large side Cabin disengaged. For particulars apply on board to Captain BRISTOW, or to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Octavia*.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, Captain SEWARD, 687 Tons, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain WATSON, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

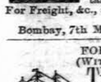
FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain C. WYLES, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

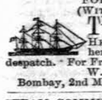
(WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)



THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to STENHOUSE & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban*.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship MALTA, 1,942 Tons and (500 H. P.) Captain R. T. THOMAS, R.N., will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 29th May, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 26th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium not in the ship on the 26th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 19th May, 1864.

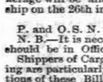
N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 27th instant.

Shippers of Cargo to the Company's Blank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM FOR COCHIN, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steamship Company (Limited) will despatch their Steamer *Nada*, Captain ——, Master, for the above Ports on or about the 25th instant. For Freight or Passage apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co., Treasurers & Managers.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship CORINGA, 750 Tons, 160 H.P., Captain ATKINSON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Passengers and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, on 24th June.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cananore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 6 P. M.
Saturday 28th May.....TILLY ..... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday 26th May.....JOHNSTON CASTLE.... at 5 P. M.
Thursday 4th June.....TILLY ..... at 5 P. M.

N. B.—The Steamer leaving Bombay on the 28th May and leaving Cochin on the 4th June will be the last trip the Steamers of this Company will run this fair season.

For Passage, rates of Freight, apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY

(WEATHER PERMITTING.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follow.:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Friday 20th May.....MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 24th, „ TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Friday 27th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 2 P. M.
Tuesday 31st, „ TELEGRAPH..... at 6 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....MAHARAJ ..... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday 7th „ JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Friday 20th May.....TELEGRAPH ..... at 10 A. M.
Tuesday 24th, „ MAHARAJ ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 27th „ TELEGRAPH..... at 4 P. M.
Tuesday 31st „ MAHARAJ ..... at 1 P. M.
Friday 3rd June.....TELEGRAPH ..... at 11 A. M.
Tuesday 7th „ MAHARAJ ..... at 1 P. M.

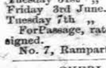
For Passage, rates of Freight, &c., apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 18th May 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* and under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/8 per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports viséd for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICES.

SHIP "ANNE ROYDEN."—Consignees of Cargo from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats at once for their respective Goods, failing which, they will be landed at the risk and expense of the proprietors, and Captain AFFLECK will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after the same has left the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co., Consignees.

WANTED.—A good expeditious Native Draughtsman for an Architect's Office. Address "Cephas," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

NOTICE.—No applications for Shares in the Khandeish Farming Company (Limited) will be received after the 28th instant from persons in Bombay, or after the 30th idem from those up-country.

24th May 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, (Projector of the Tigris Overland route to India. Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Meeting of the Shareholders lately advertised to take place on the 25th instant, is postponed until the 15th proximo.

By order of the Directors,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

23rd May 1864.

NOTICE.—The Creditors of the late Firm of HUNT, MONNET & Co., of Bombay, Poona, and Secunderabad, are requested to meet the undersigned at No. 7 Bazaar Gate Street, in the Fort, on THURSDAY next, the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when he will endeavour to make arrangements with them for the liquidation of their debts.

Bombay, 23rd May 1864. G. MONNET.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Contractor," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th May, and days following, at noon, New Marine Stores, as per *Second Catalogue*.

Also, old and unserviceable Marine Stores, being the last sale of the season. For *Second Catalogue* and terms of sale apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON,
Commander I. N. & Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 18th May 1864.

NOTICE.—For sale by Public Auction, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on 31st May (noon), Her Majesty's Schooner *Mahi*, Copper and Copper-fastened, as she stands just out of Dock thoroughly repaired, refitted, and coppered, with Masts, Rigging, Gear, Yards, Booms, Sails, Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Tanks, Ballast, and Fittings, &c., complete, and ready for sea. For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 20th May 1864.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY CATHEDRAL NOTICE.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese having decided to allot Sittings in the Cathedral Church, all persons desirous of occupying seats are requested to make application addressed to the undersigned at his Residence on or before the first day of June next.

By order,
J. JOWMAN,
Cathedral Clerk.

Bombay, 21st May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees,—are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,
WILL. STEEL.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 20th May 1864.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors under date the 18th instant, a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday the 1st June 1864, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the affairs of the Company since its establishment, and for the consideration of the following subjects,—as also for the disposal of such other business as may be brought before the Meeting:—

I. Appointment of Auditors.
II. Appointing additional Directors,
III. Re-modelment of the present system of management and appointment of a paid Manager.
IV. Modification of Clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association in so far as TRADING operations are concerned, and limiting the business to BANKING.

By order of the Board of Directors,
BHICOO BABAJEE, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 2 Tamarind Lane, Fort, 23rd May 1864.

WANTED.—A Printing Press for the Office of the Commissioner in Sind.

The Press should be large enough to print a sheet of 31 inches by 21 inches, or thereabouts, and should be furnished with the following stock and type:—

Blankets and Parchments,...	...	2	pairs each.
Bodkins ...	...	6	Nos.
Chases, Cast, Jobbing of Sizes,	...	6	Nos.
Furniture, metal ...	...	49	lbs.
Galleys, brass, (foolscap length)	...	12	
Ink, black, printing, good...	...	20	lbs.
Mallet and Planer...	...	1	each.
Points, Press...	...	3	pairs.
Quoins ...	...	250	
Quotations from 1 to 4 em...	...	40	lbs.
Roller Frames of sizes ...	...	3	
Roller moulds, cast iron ...	...	1	
Shooters, brass-tipped ...	...	2	
Sticks, composing (size 9 inches)	...	4	
Sticks, side, assorted ...	...	3	dozen.
Table, inking, cylindrical ...	...	1	
Type.			
Bourgeoise, with italics ...	...	1	case.
Minion, ...	...	1	do.
Do. two line ...	...	1	upper case.
Pica, with italics...	...	300	lbs.
Do. Small Do. ...	...	200	lbs.

Apply, stating terms, to W. WELLS,
Superintendent Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee.

Kurrachee, 19th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT Messrs JOSEPH BOCARRO and JOHN JOSEPH DE-SOUZA, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late Catherina de Chaves, widow of Francis Antonio de Chaves, have contracted absolutely to sell unto Mr. NOWROJEE ARDASEER DAVUR all that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Ground situate at Tardeo, on the west side of the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement eleven thousand nine hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Manockjee Limjee, on the East by the property of Huryshunker Juggonath, on the South by the property of Jejeebhoy Dadabhoy, and on the West by the Public Goven. All that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo near the Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement six thousand two hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Huryshunker Juggonathjee and the Public Goven, on the East also by the Public Goven, on the South by the property of Mr. Manockjee Nasserwanjee Pitty, on the West by the property of Sadasand Ballajee. All that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo on the south side of the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and twenty-three square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of Nasserwanjee Cama, on the East by the Public Goven, on the South and West by the property of Manockjee Limjee. And all that piece or parcel of like ground situate at Tardeo, near the Breach Candy Flagstaff, containing three thousand five hundred and five square yards or thereabouts; and bounded on the North by certain Church property, on the East by the said Church property and the property of Manockjee Limjee, and on the South by the Public Goven. All which pieces of land belong to the estate of the said CATHERINA DE CHAVES; and that all persons having or claiming to have any right, title, or interest in the said properties by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing within fourteen days from the date hereof to the undersigned, Solicitors to the purchaser, otherwise all such persons will be considered to have waived their rights, and the said Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur will complete the purchase of the said properties.—Dated this 23rd day of May 1864.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors to the Purchaser Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur.

No. 5, Forbes Street.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, gives larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

May, 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—FIFTH CALL OF RUPEES 200 PER SHARE.—The Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay the 5th Call of Rupees 200 per Share on or before the 3rd of June next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 4th May 1864.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇંગ્લીનાઇટેડ મરકનટાઇલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

યુનાદટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બંબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉજ કંપની લિમીટેડ.

બોમબે બાંડેડ વેરહાઉસીય કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE.—THIRD CALL OF Rs. 300 per SHARE.—The shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. ALEX. C. Brice & Co. the 3rd Call of Rs. 300 per Share, on or before FRIDAY the 10th June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે આહોસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due 3rd October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીઆ પરેસ કુંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ઈસ્ટ ઈંડયા પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No. 8, Hornby Row, on the 6th June 1864, at 3 P. M. to receive the Report of Directors for the period ending the, 31st May 1864.

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, 21st May 1864.

BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે પરેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

બંબે પરેસ કંપની લિમિટેડ.

NOTICE.—A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office, No 8, Hornby Row, on Thursday, the 2nd June 1864, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending the 31st May 1864.

In consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 2nd to the 16th June, both inclusive, during which time no transfer will be registered.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, Bombay, 21st May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.

AT a Special Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank, held at their offices, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Present,

Hon'ble A. J. Lewis, Esq., in the Chair.,
H. Forman, Esq.,
W. Cooper, Esq.,
W. T. Hill, Esq.,
Premchand Roychund, Esq.,
F. L. Brown, Esq.,
John Firth, Esq.,
Mermanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggria, Esq.,
Ghellabhoy Puddumsey, Esq.,
Hormusjee Pestonjee, Esq.,
Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq.,
Ishangheer Hormusjee, Esq.,
Nusserwanjee Ardaseer, Esq.,
Manockjee Sorabjee, Esq.,
W. Johnston, Esq.,
Ardaseer Merwanjee, Esq.,
Edulje Nanabhoy, Esq.,
Nanabhoy Hurridas, Esq.,
Edulje Cursetjee, Esq.,
Abdoola Esmael, Esq.,
Jumnadass Savucholaw, Esq.,
C. Beyts, Esq.,
Dwarkadass Sengjee, Esq., and several others.

The Manager having read the Notice published in the Newspapers calling the Meeting

It was proposed by Premchand Roychund, Esq., and seconded by W. T. Hill, Esq., and carried unanimously—

RESOLUTIONS.

1.—That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,000 by allotting three Shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 15th day of June next of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2.—That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees one Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

The Chairman then informed the Meeting that three of the Directors had resigned viz.:—

Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy, Esq.,
Kesowjee Naique, Esq.,
Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey, Esq.,

but that they had been fortunate in securing as their successors in office—

Richard Willis, Esq.,
Rimjee Manockjee, Esq.,

and that a Special Meeting would be called for the election of those gentlemen, in accordance with the Bank's Articles of Association.

Proposed by W. T. Hill, Esq., and seconded by Sorabjee Byramjee Colah, Esq., and carried unanimously—

"That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair."

The Meeting then dissolved.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY, Manager.

18th May 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors and in terms of Clause 58 of the Bank's Articles of Association, an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Bank on MONDAY, the 6th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of two Directors in room of

ALLADINBHOY HUBIBBHOY, Esq.,
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq., and
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.,

who have resigned.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN GRAY,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1866.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that on and for ten days after the 1st June next, the Deed of Settlement of the Commercial Bank Corporation of India and the East, will lie at the offices of the Commercial Bank of India, in Rampart Row, for signature by all persons who were Shareholders in the last mentioned Bank on the 22nd August last, and who signed the Deed of that date, and in failure to execute this Deed of Settlement as provided in the Deed of the 22nd August last, the deposits of Rs. 125 per share, with the interest which has accrued due thereon will be liable to forfeiture.

Shareholders are requested to bring with them to be endorsed the deposit receipts granted to them on their executing the Deed of the 22nd August last.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. ANGUS, Chief Manager.

Bombay, 21st May 1864.

COMMANS' ARECA NUT TOOTH PASTE.—It preserves the Teeth from decay, strengthens the Gums, imparts a fragrance to the Teeth, and is acknowledged by several eminent dentists as the best preparation known for keeping the Teeth and Gums in a sound and healthy state.

It is used by Her Majesty and Royal Family and by upwards of 100 of the Medical Profession, and in guarantee of its value the Proprietor publishes the following from amongst the numerous letters he has received in testimony of its high value:—

"Liverpool.

"I have much pleasure in offering my testimony to the value of your Areca Nut Tooth Paste, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the most efficacious and agreeable Dentifrice ever produced; I have recommended its use to my patients for some years. W. J. NEWMAN,

"Surgeon Dentist to the Liverpool Infirmary for Children."

From Her Majesty's Chemist, Portsmouth.

"Your Tooth Paste is generally liked, of which I sell a fair quantity. A short time since I received an order from the Palace for Six Pots for the use of Her Majesty and Family."

"We are glad to see that Mr. Commans' valuable Dentifrice fully sustains its established popularity. It is now generally used, and has received testimonials of approval from many of the nobility and gentry. *We can our selves, from personal experience* testify to its admirable qualities."—*United service Gazette* of April, 1860.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Operative and Family Chemists and General Merchants Bombay (the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla, and Poona

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to

LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette*.

11th April 1864.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered for CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their SPOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned:—

W. B. Higgins and Co.'s. very superior Sherry in 1 dozen and 2 dozen cases; marked (1) at Rs. 25 per dozen, and (2) at Rs. 28 per dozen.

Whiskey at Rs. 12 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).

Royal Champagne at Rs. 36 per dozen (in 1 dozen cases).

Devonshire Champagne at Cider Coy's Cider (Vintage 1858) in 1 dozen and 3 dozen cases Quarts at Rs. 11 per dozen, and 3 dozen cases Pints at Rs. 7 per dozen.

H. De Faulong's very old fine Cognac 1851 at Rs. 25 per dozen.

Peronneau Gilbert Vincent and Co.'s Champagne Cognac (United Growers of the Vineyard of France) at Rs. 14 per dozen.

L. O. Sicard and Co.'s Vien Cognac at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Champagne 1858 Vins at Rs. 24 per dozen.

STEVENS BROS. & Co.
P. A. W. CAMPBELL.

Also,

FOR SALE.—2 nice Dog Carts just landed ex *City of Manchester*. Apply to BAZONJEE PALLONJEE at Messrs. Stevens Brothers & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first-quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DeSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Medow Street.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	0	„ „
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts ...	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at .....per dz. Rs. 42
Do. in pints ..... „ „

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...Rs. 16
Old do. ..... „ 18

BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules..... „ 15
Do. white do..... „ 13

CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts..... „ 42
Green Seal, quarts..... „ 42

CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine..... „ 32
Chateau Beychevelle ..... „ 17

St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine..... „ 9

GINGER WINE—Scarle's, from Leith ..... „ 32

PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly. „ 22
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. }

Good pale fifth (Cortissos') ..... „ 22
Dry pale dinner (do.) ..... „ 28

CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box ..... „ 12

CARBINES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders,
and } (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
RIFLES }

SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding..... } At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:— Per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs.	0	
Do. „ Crown	„	30	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints.....	„	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....	„	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	„	36	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	„	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	„	36	0
Sherry Pale, Bins Seal	„	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	„	29	0
Do. Golden, „ Crown	„	30	0
Do. Green Seal	„	33	0
Do. Red Seal.....	„	33	0

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.—Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament 6, William IV., Cap. 54.
INVESTED CAPITAL 77,60,000, OF RUPEES, OF WHICH FIFTY-NINE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CALCUTTA.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq. | A. Walker, Esq.
Hon'ble Cland H. Brown. | Hon'ble John Nutt Bullen.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
PHYSICIAN.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
George Taylor, Esq. | F. F. Liddердale, Esq.
John Somerville, Esq. | H. Cleveland, Esq.
R. Willis, Esq.
Medical Referee—Dr. J. W. Reynalds.

The market success which has for nearly thirty years attended the operations of this Society, justifies the Directors in calling the attention of the Public to the *following advantages* held out to all classes desirous of effecting Assurances on Lives.

1st. The Insured in the Society have a most satisfactory guarantee for the settlement of claims in the *large Capital of the Institution*, not merely subscribed, but actually invested, amounting to Seventy-Seven Lakhs of Rupees, of which more than one-half is held by the Indian Branch, and immediately available, being an amount greatly in excess of the Capital of any similar Society in India.

2nd. Avoiding hazardous competition, the Directors of the Universal have adopted Tables of Premium constructed with the utmost care. The rates for India were originally prepared from the most comprehensive data, exclusively obtained by this Society from the records of the India House, and these rates have recently been carefully investigated by two of the most eminent actuaries in London (viz., Messrs. Peter Hardy and Charles Jellicoe), and the result, after a laborious enquiry, has established the fact, that the present Indian rates are as moderate, with reference to the risk incurred, as is consistent with perfect security to the Assured, and to a Society which returns to them three-fourths of its profits.

3rd. Assurances may be effected by this Society for whole Life either on a scale entitling the Assured to participate in the profits of the Society, or at a lower rate of premium, without such participation. Also for short periods from one to seven years, on very moderate terms.

4th. The profits are ascertained *each year*, and declared on the second Wednesday in May, when all those insured on the profit scale, *who have paid six Annual Premiums* on *their Policies*, are entitled to participate therein.

5th. One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five preceding years is divided betwen the policy-holders and Shareholders—three-fourths or *seventy-five* per cent. to the former, and one-fourth to the latter. The remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average of the succeeding years, and thus to provide against unforeseen contingencies.

6th. The Assured have the option of appropriating their profits to the immediate reduction of their Premiums, or as a bonus to be added to the sum assured.

7th. The principle of the distribution of profits without partnership liability, "distributes the profits with more regularity and justice than any other." This beneficial system is in many respects preferable to triennial, or other modes of division, and the Directors feel satisfied that it only requires to be better known to secure a very large share of public patronage.

8th. The first division of profits took place in 1840, the annual reduction of premium has averaged 44 per cent.; *a reduction of 47½ per cent.* was declared at the last Annual General Meeting on all Policies entitled to participate dated prior to the 9th May, 1863.

9th. It is most important that all intending Assurers should consider well not only the rate of Premium primarily charged, but also the percentage of profits actually granted (*annually*) by this Office in reduction of such Premium.

10th. On return of an Insurer to Europe, either *for a temporary or permanent residence*, and without reference to *the state of health, subject, however*, to *written notice being given at the London Office, the Premium is reduced to the English rate, corresponding with the age when the Assurance was originally effected*, and the privilege of participating Policies the profits are allowed on the *English rate of Premium*, whereby Indian Assurers can continue their Policies in England *on the whole term*. When the Assurer has assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the Office in London; and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due, after the receipt of such written notice.

11th. Military Officers holding Civil appointments are allowed to subscribe at the Civil rate of Premium, *on notice being given to the Agents of the Society.*

12th. Premiums are payable either annually, half-yearly or quarterly, and on certain conditions *monthly. A grace of 28 days is allowed for such payments, at claims are paid, should death occur during such days of grace.* Policies can be *revived* within three months after the Premium has become due on proof of health and payment of a fine, and within six months at the discretion of the Board.

13th. Policies for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of five years, will be purchased by the Society, or loans granted thereon to the *extent of two-thirds* of their estimated value.

14th. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a fee of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.
Established in 1834.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £792,150,
Of which there is held by the Indian Branch £442,940.
DIRECTORS:
C. S. Hogg, Esq., Administrator Genl. of Bengal.
Hon'ble Cland H. Brown, Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.
A. Walker, Esq., Messrs. Gisborne & Co.
Hon'ble J. N. Bullen, Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq., Deputy Agent East Indian Railway Company.
MEDICAL ADVISER.
J. P. Brougham, Esq., M. D.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. Sandes, Stack & Co.
AGENTS AND SECRETARIES:
Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
6, Church Lane.
MADRAS AGENTS. | BOMBAY AGENTS.
Messrs. Bainbridge, Byard, Gair & Co. | Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
GEORGE TAYLOR, Esq. | F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
JOHN SOMERVILLE, Esq. | H. CLEVELAND, Esq.
R. WILLIS, Esq.
Medical Referee—DR. J. W. REYNALDS.

After the operation of nearly 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other Offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1862 were 7,842 for ... £6,848,181 5 0
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,250,834 7 0
The assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December, 1862, were ... £792,153 8 11
Of which there was held by the Indian Branch ... £442,940 5 10

At the declaration of profits on the 13th May, 1863, a reduction of 47½ per Cent. on the Premiums entitled to participation was declared,—

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000, would be at the Civil rate, ... Rs. 480 0 0
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ... ,, 228 0 0
Rs. 252 0 0
At the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 8
Deduct 47½ per Cent. for Profit ... ,, 116 13 11
Rs. 129 2 9

The Rates for short Terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16 on proposals for Assurances above Rs. 2,500, whether accepted or not; but on all sums under that figure, the Applicant has to pay the Fee for the Medical Report.

Tables of Rates, Forms &c., may be had on application to the Local Director at Allahabad; Messrs. J. Stowell and Co., Agra; Messrs. Peake, Allen & Co., Simla, Lahore and Umballa; Mr. G. Ludlam, Meerut; Mr. W. H. Marshall, Delhi, or to

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
NOTICE.—Mr. Child, the Actuary, and Mr. Peter Hardy, the Consulting Actuary, having died during the past year, and Mr. Impey, the Secretary (who had served the Society for nearly 30 years) having expressed a desire to be relieved from active duties, the London Board of Directors determined to discontinue the appointment of Consulting Actuary and to appoint an Officer competent to discharge the duties of Actuary and Secretary.

After mature consideration of the claims of numerous Candidates, the Board unanimously selected Mr. Frederick Hendriks to fill the appointment.

Mr. Hendriks has had 22 years' experience of Insurance business, during the greater part of which he has been Actuary to the Globe Insurance Company and has had the management of its Life Department.

Mr. Hendriks's qualifications and his thorough acquaintance with the principles and practice of Insurance are well known to all who take an interest in statistical and actuarial subjects. The Directors, wishing Mr. Hendriks known to their friends, think it right to state that they have every reason to believe that his best energies will be devoted to the promotion of the interests of all connected with the Universal Society, whether Proprietors, Insurers, or Agents, and they earnestly invite the cordial co-operation of each to assist that Gentleman in his endeavours to increase the *New Business* of the Office.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but NOT by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil. Such Written Notices of Assignment *must be* served in *duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.

By order of the Board,
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—MESSRS. GORDON, STUART & Co. having been appointed by the Home Board the Successors of Messrs. BRADDON & Co., as the Agents and Secretaries of the above Society, it is requested that in future all communications connected with the business of the office be addressed to them and all Premia paid to them.

DIRECTORS.
Cland H. Brown. | Cecil Stephenson.
J. N. Bullen. | A. Walker.
C. S. Hogg.
Calcutta, 16th April 1864.

With reference to the above Notice, we beg to intimate, that we are prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, Premia falling due, and to transact all business connected with this Society.

GORDON, STUART & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries Universal Life Assurance Society.
Calcutta, 16th April 1864, 6, Church Lane.

"DAPHNE" FROM LONDON,—Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods for which boats are not alongside as they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain FOREMAN will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

GREY & Co.,
Agents for Capt. Foreman.
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ship *Earl Dalhousie*, Captain JAMES CAMPBELL, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge her Cargo, the Consignees of which are requested to send off boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Owners and Capt. of the ship *Earl Dalhousie*.
No. 27, Meadow Street, 26th May 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship *Hannibal*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that all Goods consigned to order for which boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, are being landed on, and warehoused at, the Elphinstone Bunder at the risk and cost of the concerned; and it is requested that the respective Consignees will liquidate without delay the expense incurred thereby, after which the Goods will be made over by the undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Bombay, 25th May 1864. Agents ship *Hannibal*.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

ALBERT VINAY.
Bombay, 26th May 1864.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

APPLICATION having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of WISSONJEE CAWASJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to Manockbaee, his widow, and GOCULDASS YUSSONJEE, his son. All persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 25th day of May 1864.

KHUNDEROW MOROJEE,
Applicant's Proctor.

THE Advertiser having a larger Bungalow than he requires, wishes to meet with a Gentleman or Lady and Gentleman to reside with him. The Bungalow is well situated, very comfortable, has a large Compound. Address "Alpha," *Bombay Gazette*.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Malta*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th May, 1864 at 5 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c, for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—MAY—JUNE, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Saturday 28th..... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Gunfire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	26	Corpus Christi.	5 24	6 25	3 3	3 30	
Fri.	27	Solitude and Penance.	5 24	6 26	3 3	3 30	
Sat.	28	Last Quarter of the Moon at 2h. 12m. afternoon.	5 24	6 26	3 3	3 30	
Sund.	29	Ascension.	5 24	6 27	3 3	3 30	
Mon.	30	Mercury rises at 4.58	5 23	6 31	5 10	5 46	
Tues.	31	Mercury sets at 5.36.	5 23	6 32	7 25	7 56	
Wed.	1	Nicomede, M.	5 23	6 32	8 25	8 53	

2nd May Time—Sunset.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 5	KURRACHEE	May 18
AGRA	May 17	LAHORE	May 14
ALLAHABAD	May 13	LONDON	Apr. 18
AUSTRALIA	May 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	May 20
BANGALORE	May 20	MALTA	April 23
CALCUTTA	May 19	MERUT	May 20
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	May 18
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	May 7	PENANG	May 9
DELHI	May 19	RANGOON	Mar. 5
FRANCE	April 20	SUEZ	Apr. 28
HONGKONG	April 29	SINGAPORE	May 7

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 26, 1864.

THERE is no doubt that a hill-station is a most delightful resort to the jaded and worn-out dweller in the smoking plains, during the fervid heat of what is emphatically called the hot weather. On the summit of a beetling cliff, two or three thousand feet above the scorched and arid valley, he finds green lanes, bracing air, extended if not beautiful views, and many of the pleasures of an almost English climate. In having a sanitarium with all the advantages of Matheran almost at our doors, we Bombayites are very particularly lucky. By means of a two or three hours ride by railway and a stiff ascent of two or three hours more up the side of a ghat, we reach a lovely plateau abounding in trees, cool as an English June, breezy, remote, and quiet. Down the shady lanes of his retreat, the fugitive Bombayite may wander pondering on the share-market, the delights of speculation; or he may dream of his absent mistress, or, secure from intrusion, whisper in the ear of his present one; or perchance in that of his neighbour's lovely wife (according to taste or circumstance); he may even revive the smouldering affection for his own, which an impaired digestion and a long course of money-grubbing have somewhat abated; he may gallop his Arab steed without a chance of running into a buggy or knocking over a praying Parsee or any other risk than that of falling over a precipice, or upsetting a tom-jon: he may, if so disposed, hunt the difficult panther, or watch the diverting gambols of the agile ape. Fresh are the vegetables which smoke upon his hospitable board—crisp the verdant salad that gives zest to his post-prandial cheese. He may indulge in the saffron-tinted mango, without the fear of the avenging cholera; and beer no longer bears the terrors of bile. Keen appetite follows the morning ramble, and the evening stroll provokes fugitive slumber.

Still, with all these delights and pleasures prepared for him, it cannot be denied that the seeker of health at Matheran is apt to find that life even there has its disadvantages; and that the balance of good and evil is somehow preserved two thousand feet above the level of the sea. It must be confessed that he runs considerable risk of being bored,—that he is by no means unlikely to succumb to the perils of ennui. Of course, in thus speaking we only allude to the ordinary every day pleasure seeker—not to the ardent swain who has followed thither the nymph just coy enough to give pleasure to the chase, to the fortunate Lothario who has one, or perchance two, exciting flirtations on hand, to the middle aged fogey who carries about his schemes and his ledger, or the enthusiast who finds in the glories of scenee and the fresh beauties of nature constant food for his fancy or his pencil. Of such, we speak not; they are beyond the reach of the penalties which others pay for days of idleness and weeks of pleasure. But to the commonplace folk such as make up the great bulk of society, who have no flirtations on hand, who are not poets or artists or profound thinkers, it must be confessed that beyond the pleasure resulting from renovated health, pure air, and fresh vegetables, Matheren presents but few attractions. The houses are small, as a rule dear and barnlike—and, beyond the satisfaction of pottering about the lanes either on horseback or afoot, there is little to be done during the hours of the day. For the lady there is certainly the mild excitement of the tom-jon, or whatever than peculiar vehicle borne on the shoulders of four groaning hamals is called; but whether going out to call or tea in this is the highest form of enjoyment of which the feminine nature at a hill-station is capable is still somewhat doubtful.

One eminent poet, writing for the philosophy of immature years, has pointed out with as much force as eloquence that the Father of evil regards moments of idleness as peculiarly fitted for his purposes,

"For Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

Dr. Watt's powerful and classical language only gives force to a tolerably obvious truism. We therefore think it a pity that so pretty and pleasant a place as Matheran should be allowed to continue any longer a wide field of operations for the promoter of mischief. There is no reason why it should—and there is every reason why it should not. It is a place, which, in the very nature of things, must rise in importance every day. Nearly all the sites which the Government has allotted for building purposes have been appropriated by purchasers intending to rush into bricks and mortar. Houses are rising like mushrooms, and all that are built let. If the present dearth of shelter and fabulous rates of rent continue in Bombay, we surmise that many persons will keep their wives and children at Matheran all the months of the year that the weather will permit. It is a great pity then that a place so naturally pleasant and desirable should not have every addition which art can devise to improve its attractions. In the first place the road up the ghat should be much widened and improved; at present it is a break neck affair, more fitted for the trip of adventurous members of the Alpine club, than the high way of peaceable citizens to civilized abodes, and the luxuries of home. The steepest parts should be protected by a wooden railing, so that a horse, frightened by the sudden appearance of a bullock, or a palky with its howling attendants, might have less chance of pitching his rider and himself down a precipice. Before next cold season we hope to see something done in this way. Then a good hotel is a crying want. The little hovels that are at present dignified by the name are doubtless very good shelter for men travelling alone, but they afford no sort of relief to the wants of paterfamilias, unable or unwilling to pay the high rents which Parsee extortion screws out of tenants of houses. A good hotel would, in the hands of an energetic proprietor, pay large profits.

In the next place—the summit of the hill remains too wooded for purposes of health, or even pleasure. Many parts should be cleared. Above all a large space should be laid open in as central a position as possible, and provided with seats, where people might meet each other, and enjoy a little of that society which right-minded persons do not wish to forego, even at a hill station, and which is all but impossible to have, when you are compelled to seek it through the tortuous doublings of some thirty miles of narrow lanes. Distance, the tolerable certainty of finding people away from home, and the absence of wheeled carriages, make visiting a duty more honoured in the breach than the observance—and without some central meeting point social intercourse languishes in a very faint kind of existence indeed. A good large piece of ground therefore to be laid out as a pleasure-ground would be a great boon to the visitors at Matheran, and it is not too much to ask of the Government. With the advantages presented by the nature of the place, but little more than a clearance of trees and jungle would be required, and the planting of a few flowers to make a delightful resort. A piece of ground might be set apart for archery, for cricket, for croquet, for lounging, and a sweet little quiet corner for flirtation.

We believe that steps are being taken to supply the station with better water and in more abundance. An opportunity of immortality presents itself now to any bold and aspiring reformer who should take similar steps with regard to the milk.

THROUGH some mischance, our usual late telegram has not reached us by this mail. We have been favoured, however, with one or two England papers of the evening of the four instant.

A GOOD deal of anxiety has been experienced regarding the *Governor Higginson*, a steamer belonging to the British India Company, which left this port with pilgrims for Jeddah on the morning of the 26th of April last. So far as we could learn yesterday nothing had been heard of her when the *Carnatic* left Aden, and it is feared she foundered in the Cyclone which overtook the *Comdia* on the 29th ultimo. We trust, however, that this is not the case, and as the *Carnatic* is a new boat on the Bombay line, it is just possible the *Governor Higginson* may have passed without any notice having been taken of her.

IT is reported to the *Englishman* that a number of the Mahomedans of Calcutta and Patna have subscribed to employ a barrister in England (Mr. Wilson) to memorialise the Home Government on the subject of what they are pleased to call the Judicial murders of Umballa.

THE *Hurkaru* understands that for the present, Mr. Eden has done with his Mission work, and will shortly take charge of the Bengal Secretariat. "The Official Report of the occurrences at Bhootan, in detail, has just been submitted to the Government of India by that officer. From the suggestions made in that report, it appears that an expedition to Bhootan is likely to be sent out in September, or early in October, next, and is to be accompanied by a Civil Commissioner. Neither the district of Ambareefallacottah, which is now in the possession of the British Government, nor the arrears of revenue collected from that district, which the Indian Government holds as a reprisal, will be restored to the Court of Bhootan. If we remember aright, the district of Ambareefallacottah, situated at the foot of the Bhootan Hills, was taken possession of, and the revenue collected by the British Government from the year 1834. On a remonstrance being made by the Bhootanese Government, it was arranged that the sum of Rs. 2, 000 out of the revenue of that district, should be annually paid to that Government, but the balance should be lodged with the Indian Government, and not be refunded until sufficient amends for the wrongs done to the British Government, on previous occasions, be made. After the insults offered to our Government subsequent to that arrangement, the Court of Bhootan has forfeited all claims to the restitution of the balance of revenue of Ambareefallacottah, and that of the district itself."

WE read in the same paper:—"A General Order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has just appeared, directing the manner and description of weapons, with which the Bengal Native Cavalry is to be armed. Generally speaking the arrangement is a judicious and sufficiently utilitarian one, with, however, one exception:—It is ordered that four Regiments of the Bengal Cavalry are to be called 'Lancer's, and are to be armed with lances—the most useless and cumbrous of all weapons to a soldier, unless that soldier is a Pole. All experience, since the lance was first adopted in the British army, has gone to prove that it is utterly unsuited for the British soldier, and it has at times proved a hindrance, and a source of danger to him. At the battle of Aliwal, in the first Sikh Campaign, when the 16th Lancers pierced and got into the Sikh infantry squares, they suffered severe loss whilst endeavouring to use their lances, the Sikhs cutting them down and bayoneting them in large numbers; but when they threw away their lances, and drew their sabres, the case was reversed, and the Sikh fell by scores, or broke and fled. The sabre is the proper weapon for a horse soldier, and should be his mainstay at all times,—the lance is only good for show, and we do not believe that any British soldier has confidence in it. If there be races in India with whom, as with the Poles, the lance is a national weapon, and familiar to them from childhood, such races might supply efficient Cavalry Regiments armed with lances, but we doubt very much if mixed Regiments like those of the Bengal Cavalry, will ever become confident and efficient Lancers. The other weapons to be used by the Bengal Cavalry are swords, carbines, and pistols; the pattern of the last mentioned weapon not having been yet decided. We sincerely hope that our Native soldiers will not be armed with revolvers, which would be extremely inconvenient weapons to confront, in case the Sepoys were to try another Mutiny; but as we see that the trooper is to carry the same pistol we have our fears. 'Shewing confidence' is all very good, but the confidence which would put five barrelled revolvers into the hands and holsters of nineteen Regiments of Bengal Cavalry, would be very alarming indeed. A common old 'horse pistol,' as it used to be called, will suit the Bengal Lancers and Carabineers quite well enough; and we hope that they will get nothing superior to that fine, solid weapon, with which to kill either their enemies or their friends, as the case may be."

THE *Hurkaru* is extremely glad to hear that the Secretary of State for India "has treated the case of that highly deserving body, the officers of the Veteran Establishment, in the most equitable and liberal manner, giving them all the substantial benefits and advantages which they were entitled to expect, and withholding only an invisible and intangible attribute, of no real importance or value. In future the commissions of the officers of the Veteran Establishment will only confer honorary rank on the holder; but these Commissions are to carry with them all the actual and solid advantages of the rank, such as pay, pensions, fees, and the right of retirement, after certain periods of service, on the pension of the rank obtained. Sir Charles Wood remarked that he would only give Honorary Commissions to the Veteran Establishment, because there was no corresponding establishment in the British Army; but as the Officers of the Veteran Establishment will get, as we have said above, all the solid advantages of their Commissions, they can afford to forego the airy nothing which is withheld. It is creditable to the administration that, in every stage through which the case of these Veterans passed, they met with good will and a helping hand, from the late Governor General, who gave them his strongest support and commendation, to the Secretary of State for India, who has treated them most justly and fairly."

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Special for the "Bombay Gazette."

THE FIRST SITTING OF THE CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, 30TH APRIL.

THE *Presse* publishes the following details as to the first sitting of the London Conference:—

"It must be noted first that Herr von Beust voted for the proposition of an armistice by the Neutral Powers, basing his vote upon the reason that, in case the war is continued, the Confederation would be unable to abstain longer from participating in it.

"The Danish amendment to the proposition for an armistice evoked a lively debate in which two points in especial were discussed. The first referred to the question raised by the Russian Plenipotentiary, whether the Danish claim for the continuance of the blockade during the armistice should be understood in the sense that such blockade as is already declared should remain in force, or whether it is allowable for Denmark to declare a further blockade.

"The Danish Plenipotentiaries were not in a position to explain themselves upon this distinction between an established blockade and a blockade to be established, and stated that they would ask instructions upon the subject. The Neutral Powers supported the Danish amendment, laying down the principle that a blockade in itself is not an act of war.

"In the sequence of the Powers represented at the Conference, the Plenipotentiary of the Frankfort Diet took the 5th rank, assigned to it by the letter G, (Germanic Confederation). The sequence is as follows: England (Angleterre), Austria, Denmark, France, Germanic Confederation, Prussia, Russia, and Sweden. As this is the first time that the Confederation has taken part in European negotiation, the precedent is not without interest."

THE AUSTRIAN FLEET.

VIENNA, 30TH APRIL.

THE *Fremdenblatt* publishes the following remarks upon the expected arrival of an Austrian fleet in the North Sea:—

"It is believed in political circles that we may at any moment expect to receive a telegram announcing the arrival of the Austrian squadron in the North Sea and an attack made by it upon the Danish blockade. The conditions of the armistice laid down by Denmark at the Conference will most probably be nullified by the efficacious intervention of our Flotilla.

"Nothing justifies the insinuations that the appearance of our fleet in northern latitudes has been purposely delayed to avoid imparting greater extent to the struggle by sea, or to escape giving offence to England, or for any other unanswered reason.

"We know that nothing is so much desired in our political regions as to see the Austrian flag hauled up in the midst of the fray, and that those taught them by our troops on land at Oberselk, Obersee, and Veile.

"The arrival of the Flotilla has been delayed by various unforeseen obstacles. Unfavourable weather obstructed the rapidity of the voyage; several of the ships can only carry a small quantity of fuel and were compelled to put in at various ports for a fresh supply. It was also essential that the Flotilla should reach the Danish forces together, and the quicker sailers were forced to accommodate their rate of progress to those which lagged behind."

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, 3RD MAY.

The "Societe Politique Helvetia Genevoise" has addressed a protest to the Federal Council against the decree expelling Mazzini from Switzerland.

The Federal Council, on this protest being brought forward, passed to the order of the day.

SPREAD OF THE INSURRECTION IN TUNIS.

MESSINA, 3RD MAY.

Advices received here from Tunis state that the insurrection was becoming general.

20,000 Bedouins had interrupted the communication between Tunis and the provinces, occupied Kirvan, and were threatening Susa and Monastir.

GREECE.

MARSEILLES, 3RD MAY.

Advices received here from Athens state that great opposition was manifested against Count Sponnek.

VIENNA, 3RD MAY.

THE Minister of Finance has issued a 5 per cent. loan for 70 million florins payable in silver and redeemable within 35 years.

(Via Marseilles.)

ROME, 1ST MAY.

THE Russian Charge d' Affaires having asked the Pontifical Government for an explanation of the allocution lately delivered by the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli defended the right and necessity of speaking as the Pope had done.

The Charge d' Affaires acknowledged the virtue of Monsignor Felinski but said that he was a rebellious subject: having invited the Czar to renounce his possession of Poland.

PRIVATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, 10TH MAY, EVENING.

Cotton has been in fair enquiry to-day. Market excited; prices firm. Wool advanced one to three pence. Seeds steady.

Bank rate, 9 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, 10TH MAY. 5-30 P. M,

Cotton very active, owing to armistice between Danes and Germans.

Dhollera, 22d.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

OOTACAMUND, 19TH MAY.

THE case for trespass against a Calcutta Judge, to which I alluded in my last, did not after all come on for hearing in the Court of the Joint Magistrate. It was settled amicably by the Judge offering an unconditional apology; as unconditional and unreserved as the act for which he was very nearly being placed over the legal coals. The particulars, as far as I have been able to gather them, and which I have endeavoured to verify by strict enquiry, are as follows:—

It appears that a picnic party, consisting of the Honourable H. V. Bayley and daughter, Colonel Pattle, Mr. and Mrs. Murdoch, Major Slade, Miss Thompson, and a Mr. Brooke, went to a place called Billicul, a few miles from Ootacamund, to enjoy themselves. The great charm of picnics generally is the romance of a table on the green sward, the velvet carpet of nature for a table cloth, and the sky for a covering. In the present instance, however, both charm and romance seem to have been eschewed, and the usual mahogany under the nose and teak over head preferred. There is at Billicul a bungalow, with garden attached, belonging to Mr. George Dawson, the eldest son of Mr. H. R. Dawson, a gentleman well known and much respected here. To this bungalow the party made its way. The garden gate I am told was tied, and the gardeners refused admission, as no orders had been received from their master to accommodate the honourable gentleman and his friends. To undo the string that tied the gate, and unfold the bungalow doors by an invocation of *swaraj*, was the act of a moment. The honourable Mr. Bayley and his party then seated themselves at a table which they probably considered the right of conquest, and there discussed the contents of their hamper, adding perhaps some funny remarks on the manner in which this Redan of the Neilgherries had been gained possession of. But gardeners are treacherous individuals; one of the four in charge of the bungalow decamped to Ootacamund, and there laid a true and faithful account of the forcible invasion of his son's property, before Mr. Dawson, senior. Correspondence ensued, brows were knit more fiercely than when England's free sons encountered Russia's serfs, the aid of the magistrate called in, a summons obtained and served. The fun at Billicul now became a very serious matter in Ootacamund. Supposing the magistrate was to consider the charge proved, and send the case to Madras for trial? This would be a very unpleasant, as well as undesirable position for an honourable gentleman to be placed in. The discretion of sober reflection came to the relief of picnic valour; the forcible opening of a garden gate was succeeded by the relaxation of mistaken notions of greatness, and the Honourable Mr. Bayley *did* apologise to simple Mr. Dawson. The local paper of this morning states, that this result has caused considerable disappointment. I can readily believe it, for, ever since the case of Mr. Sharpe occurred, there has been a strong feeling against the liberty which men who come here for a change endeavour to take with the quiet and unobtrusive residents. I am informed that Mr. Bayley made his whole conduct, as well as apology, so unpalatable to Mr. Dawson, that it required the intervention of a third party to bring matters to the turn they at last took. Mr. Bayley, it should be remembered, is an old Civilian; one of a class that for a long time, and even now looks upon India, something after the same manner that a nobleman in England looks upon his estate, namely, as his own property, and a spot in which he can do what he likes with impunity.

A "January and May" marriage is on the *tapis* here just now. The Ootacamund January, however, unlike his prototype, has not needed the intervention of friends to bring about the happy event. There was no,

"To guide your choice one truth must be told,
The wife you select for me must not be old."

January went very straight forwardly and manfully to work. He placed his hoary locks against May's rosy cheeks, and the contrast succeeded. It is to be hoped there will be no "Damion" to mar the felicity on which the venerable gentleman calculates. But Ootacamund is the very place, of all places in the world, for connubial bliss of this sort.

It is given out that a gentleman, Captain Gascoyne, died of cholera in the Club. Others attribute the death to another cause. Measles are prevalent amongst children; colds and coughs amongst the older ones. One of our doctors it is said is suffering from dysentery. Disease that finds a congenial clime. Ah! If I should not be laid up "from one or the other" you shall hear from me again.

LAHORE, 18TH MAY.

THERE is a story of an English farmer who knew precisely when it would be fair and when foul weather: his simple plan was to reckon the number of days from new moon, and if on the sixth day it rained, then he concluded it would be a "wet moon" all through to next new moon and *vice versa*. I took no note, like the farmer of what occurred on the sixth day of last new moon, but certain it is that we have no lack of rain, and there seems every probability of a continuance of wet weather for a time. Showers at night, clouds by day, very cool winds morning and evening, and a temperature within doors ranging the day by no means unbearable, are greatly conducive to comfort, but since they are unseasonable they may produce (rumour says they are producing) epidemics. But "sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof"; and the true philosophy in this case is to be thankful for present comfort and not over-anxious about the possible, or even probable, evils of to-morrow: if to-morrow is beyond our reach and control, why should we not let it "take thought for the things of itself?"

The Railway officials at Bombay are certainly becoming notorious, judging from the reported proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, and the strictures in the *Bombay Gazette*. Will the Government interfere? Our own line towards Mooltan is creeping on. The earthwork, bridges, &c., between this and Mooltan have all been entirely finished; but the rails for perhaps half the distance have yet to be laid. The Railway officials seem to be always getting ahead of their supply of materials; and, when long before fresh supplies overtake them. Fifty-two miles of rail have been laid down between Lahore station and a place called Pahchouky: about fifty miles more of permanent way is believed to have been constructed from Mooltan in this direction; a third isolated portion, of much shorter length than either of the other two sections, lies somewhere between them. For some time past the progress of construction has been suspended for want of rails, &c., which, however, are now daily expected. The rate at which the rails are laid down is two miles a week in each of the three sections, or a mile a day (Sundays excepted) for the three sections together. This work will, it is hoped, be finished by Christmas.

When news is positvely lacking, an "accident" often helps to furnish a paragraph! Last month two unfortunate natives lost their lives while employed in the ballast train on the Mooltan line. One of them received a severe injury in the leg, was brought in to Lahore, a distance of about thirty miles, conveyed to hospital, where the limb was taken off, and where the man died from loss of blood. In consequence of this accident it is understood that the Railway subordinates will be, or have already been, instructed to take the necessary precautions to prevent hemorrhage as far as possible in all similar cases in future.

In the other case the man was killed outright: he fell on the rail from one of the trucks just as the train started, and was mangled by a succession of trucks passing over him. From enquiries which were immediately instituted, it was proved that the poor fellow did not meet his death through any defect in the arrangements on the line; and the Superintendent was rewarded for his prompt and energetic conduct on the occasion.

For some weeks past the entrance to our Exhibition building at Lahore has been thickly strewn with packing cases of every imaginable size and form. This week they are selling off by public auction what remains of the articles to be so disposed of. There are curious tales afloat of *how much* the affair of this Exhibition cost, and *how little worth* the building itself is! When it was constructing, big talkers said it would ultimately serve as a town-hall, or a lecture-room, or a museum. But the interest in the building as one to be permanently used for some public purpose other than the original one seems to have died out. It is a question with some whether the building will stand even *one severe rainy season!* Time will show.

those went home to the hearts of the English and commanded their admiration. (Hear, hear.) No question or inquiry was ever put to me on the subject by the Emperor of the French, for he is too well acquainted with our constitution and with the state of public opinion in this country to deem it necessary to make any. I had not heard the rumour, even, that Garibald) was going to leave this country until this day, and I can say that the French government has had no more to do with his departure than I have. Before I sit down I will simply refer to another matter stated in this newspaper with respect to myself, to the effect that during my mission to Paris certain concessions were asked of the English Government. I think that it will be satisfactory to your lordships and to the country to know that no concessions were asked by the French government of the English Government. I found that there existed on the part of the Emperor of the French the same desire as on the part of her Majesty's Government that on all important questions which might arise in the Conference there should be a cordial understanding as far as possible between this country and France. (Hear.)

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. D. Griffiths [April 19] wished to put a question to the noble viscount at the head of her Majesty's Government, in consequence of rumours which had arisen only to-day, and which it was most desirable should be corrected on the earliest opportunity. It was confidently stated that the sudden and unexpected interruption of the visit of General Garibaldi to this country had been occasioned by the suggestion of the Government, and it was also believed by some that the suggestion had come from other quarters as well. (A laugh.) He should be glad to afford the noble viscount an opportunity of putting an end—he had no doubt in a satisfactory manner—to all rumours of this kind—("hear hear," and laugh)—which, as they were going all over Europe, would be extremely injurious to the character of the Government. He wished to know whether the Government had made any suggestion to General Garibaldi—(laughter)—to induce him to curtail his visit to this country. (hear,)

Viscount Palmerston—Sir, I have heard within a very short period the report which has suggested the question of the hon. member for Devizes. I have been told that it has been reported in different quarters in this town that the termination earlier than was expected of the visit of General Garibaldi to this country is the result of some arrangement with the Government of her Majesty's Government, and that that suggestion has been dictated by a communication received—there is no need for mincing the matter—from the Emperor of the French. (Hear, hear.) All I can say is, that those who spread or believe that report have done great injustice both to the Emperor of the French and to her Majesty's Government. (Loud cheers.) The Emperor of the French is, I am sure, too high-minded and of too generous a character to have made any such application to her Majesty's Government—(hear, hear)—and I need not I trust say that any Government of this country receiving such a communication from any foreign sovereign tending to bear in purely domestic considerations would have civilly, no doubt, but, at the same time very firmly resisted and repelled any such suggestion, (Cheers.) But, sir, with regard to the Emperor of the French, I am empowered to say by my noble friend, Lord Clarendon who had some conversation with him on the reception given to Garibaldi in this country, that, far from entertaining the slightest feeling of jealousy—for which there could not be the slightest foundation—(cheers)—because there is nothing in that reception of any kind bearing on France or the French government; it was simply an expression of the admiration of the people of this country for a great and distinguished man—I am authorised by my noble friend to say that conversation the Emperor of the French, so far from expressing the slightest umbrage at what has taken place, said that he looked with admiration on the feelings which that reception expressed on the part of the British nation, and that it did them the highest honour. (Loud cheers.) Well, sir, the Government had nothing to do with shaping General Garibaldi's arrangement—nothing whatever (cheers); but I am told that his visit is likely to be brought to a close earlier than it was at first intended, purely and entirely on the score of a regard for his health. (Hear, hear.) Everybody must know that General Garibaldi has up recently, in the month of March 1862, a severe wound, was confined to his bed or couch for well nigh 12 months, and that he has not yet completely recovered from its effects. The strongest man must, under those circumstances, have suffered materially from that long confinement; but General Garibaldi, as is well known, has lived a life of exposure, exertion, and fatigue that must have had an effect on his constitution. It is not, therefore, surprising, that the general should be in a delicate and precarious state of health arising from these circumstances. The general's habits, too, are very different from those he has had to lead since he has been in this country. In his island home in Caprera, free from deputations, free from levees, free from visits, free from all sorts of honour and attentions, which are accompanied by a considerable degree of exhaustion, he has been accustomed to go to bed at 8 and get up at 5 o'clock. Well, when a person is in a feeble state of health, and suffering from the effects of a severe wound, to dine at half-past 8, and remain surrounded by admiring friends ill between 11 and 12 at night, must have an effect on him; and although I have not had the honour of seeing him as much as others, I can bear my testimony that his health has suffered in consequence of the exertions he has made. (Hear, hear.) While, therefore, the sudden termination of his visit and his foregoing those honours which were awaiting him in every town in his country may be disappointing to those who admire him, I trust it may save the effect of preserving a life so valuable to his country (Loud cheers.) Large multitudes of men, women, I might say children, in this country, desired an opportunity of seeing him, taking him by the hand, and doing him honour—(loud cheers)—but his most ardent admirers in the country will feel that, in foregoing the pleasure of seeing him, they are contributing to the preservation of that life, health, and strength which every one who admires Garibaldi must desire should continue unimpaired for the service of the country to which he has devoted himself. (Loud and continued cheering.) In answer to Mr. KINNAIRD [April 21],

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, in reference to the rumour that General Garibaldi had been induced to curtail his visit to this country by representations from a member of her Majesty's Government, that he had received a communication from the Duke of Sutherland to the effect that Garibaldi's health would be likely to suffer from over-exertion, and he asked him to attend a consultation of the general's friends on the subject, who came to the conclusion to advise the general to contract the programme of his visit to the provinces. He (Mr. Gladstone) personally gave an opinion to the general in conformity with the result of the consideration of his friends. The general, however, declined to draw distinctions between one town and another; said that his purpose in coming to England was accomplished, namely, to return his thanks to the Government and people of this country for the sympathy they had shown to Italy; that by visiting the metropolis he has addressed himself to the whole nation; and that hereafter he hoped to see his old friends in the provinces with less formality than had characterised his present visit.

THE CHANNEL FLEET AND THE AUSTRIAN SQUADRON.

Mr. D. Griffith [May 2] gave notice that on May 4 he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether the Austrian squadron had not arrived in the Downs; whether the Channel fleet had not been ordered to the Downs; and whether it was intended to allow the Austrian ships of war to proceed to the North Sea without being accompanied by the Channel fleet.

Sir J. Pakington—I beg to ask my noble friend the Secretary of the Admiralty whether it is true that the Channel fleet has been moved from Portland to the Downs, and if not, whether they are under orders to proceed thither? I wish next to ask whether the noble lord is in a position to say that ships constituting the Channel fleet have been completed with respect to their coals, provisions, and other stores? I also beg to ask the noble lord whether the large iron ships of the Channel fleet have been into dock since their return from their winter cruise?

Lord C. Paget—The Channel squadron are in the Downs. (Hear, hear.) They are very nearly complete, and they are perfectly ready to proceed to any part of the world at 24 hours' notice. (Cheers.) The iron ships have not been docked since their winter cruise; but the Warrior was docked on the 12th November, the Black Prince on the 22nd October, the Prince Consort on the 11th November, the Hector on January 12, and the Defence on the 10th October.

Lord S. CECIL—In connection with the questions which have just been put by my right hon. friend I beg to ask whether any information has been received with respect to the movements of the Austrian fleet, which has moved northwards, whether it is known that any kind of guarantee or pledge has been given that it shall not go beyond the North Sea, or, if not, whether there will be any opposition to its entering the Baltic?

Mr. LAYARD—Of the noble lord will put his question on the paper I will answer it to-morrow evening.

SECOND EDITION.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

Vienna, May 2, evening.

The semi-official 'General Correspondenz' of to-day says:—"The mission of the Austria and Prussian representatives at the Conference is to obtain from Denmark a satisfactory indemnity for the damage done to German shipping and commerce, and likewise a full guarantee against any future recurrence of the same." It is stated that there is no intention so despatch the Austrian fleet to the Baltic, and that no resolution tot hat effect has been adopted by the Cabinet Council.

Copenhagen, May 2.

An official annoucement published to-day contains the following:—"Field Marshal Wrangel has despatched 11 citizens to Prussia to be detained as hostages until the payment of the war contribution of 100,000 Prussian thalers. This the inhabitants refuse to pay, preferring rathe a to be plundered."

Flensburg, May 2.

The division of Major-General Munster has advanced to Syon Fiord.

The whole of Jutland, except that part north of Syon Fiord, is in the possession of the allies.

New York, April 22, evening.

The Federal government has stopped the transmission of news from Virginia. It is supposed that Lee or Grant has commenced moving. Deserters report Longstreet to be moving down the Shenandoah valley and state that Lee's army has received 10 days' rations for a forward movement.

Further Red River advices confirm the news of Bank' defeat but state that the engagement was renewed the following day, when the Confederates were routed with heavy loss. The Confederate Generals Morton, Person, and Green were reported killed.

The Confederates were repulsed on the 17th of April in land attack upon Fort Gray, Plymouth, North Carolina. Advices to the 18th report that a Confederate ram had sunk three Federal gunboats at Plymouth.

Guerillas have burned the greater portion of Hickman, Kentucky.

The Governors of Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana are in Washington urging President Lincoln to call out 200,000 six months' volunteers.

The Governor of New York has tendered the serious of the State militia for the defence of the forts around New York and the frontier.

April 23.

The Federals have evacuated Pilatka, Florida. Ano.her Federal transport has been sunk by terpedoes in St. John's River Florida April 23. afternoon.

Advices from New Orlean to April 16 confirm General Banks' defeat near Shreveport, but do not mention his reported victory on the following day. The Confederate ram has possession of the river below Plymouth, cutting off communication the garrison of that place. The garrison is well provisoned and it is supposed can hold the position. Several gunboats have left For Monro for Plymouth to assist the Federals.

FOREIGN.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

THE WAR IN SCHLESWIG.

Denmark has totally succumbed. Not only is Duppel fallen, and Alsen (practically gone, but Fredericia has been abandoned, and even Jutland is being occupied by the allied armies.

A telegram from Copenhagen states that by orders issued by the government Fredericia had been entirely evacuated by the Danish troops. The most valuable material of war and the stores of gunpowder were brought away. The guns left behind were spiked. Two of the Brigades of the allies immediately occupied the place. The Prussians were pushing northward rapidly.

A Danish telegram of May 1 says that, in addition to their requisitions in kind, the Prussians had imposed a contribution upon Jutland to the amount of £75,000 sterling to be paid within 8 days.

The Prussians have in part reconstructed the fortifications of Duppel having closed up the gorges of the bastions, and mounted them with rifled cannon. They have built on the coast a number of batteries, which command the strait of Alsen, and can fire on the Danish vessels According to this 'Borsenhalle,' the King of Prussia has ordered Marshal Wrangel and Prince Frederick Charles to follow up military operations with energy and to gain possession of the Island of Alsen as soon as possible.

The following powerful reinforcements to the Prussian naval forces are now on their way to the Baltic:—

The Austrian line-of-battle ship Kaiser, 90 guns, the frigate Frederico, andcorvette Empress Elizabeth, sailed from Lisbon for the north on the 28th of April. They left at Lisbon the Austrian ironclad frigate Don Juan d' Austria, and gunboat Wall. In the Downs are the Austrian frigates Schwartzenberg and Radetzky, and gunboat Seehund. At Texel the Prussian corvette Adler, the gunboats Blitz and Basilisk. These ships, with the Prussian flotilla now blockaded in Prussian ports, will give to the German Powers in the Baltic an incontestable superiority over the Danish fleet, and will altogther change the nature of the struggle.

A Danish squadron, composed of the Niels Juels frigate and the Steindale and Denmark corvettes, are stationed off Heligoland.

The Supreme Court of Holstein has passed a resolution stating that it wilfully concur in the declaration of national rights which has been adopted by the members of the Holstein Diet, and it has sent a declaration to that effect to London.

The 'Times' correspondent in the Danish camp supplies the subjoined:—

A bustle in the crowd attracted me to the landing-place on our side, where a melancholy sight awaited me. A boat with the Prussian flag, and manned across, bearing 36 bodies of Danish officers killed in the affair of the 18th, which the enemy gave up to their comrades for funeral honours. The bare carcases were almost all that was sent back of those gloriously-fallen warriors. Not only were their pockets turned inside out, but the buttons of their coats, which were deemed to be silver, but were only German silver (possibly current as silver among Germans), had been torn or cut off, and all the corpses had been robbed of their boots. Some of the bodies had been stripped of all clothing, others had their garments hanging about in ribbons, the stiffness of the lifeless limbs having evidently baffled the efforts of the spoiler, who had tugged at them to take them off. Two of the corpses had their fingers cut off, of course for the sake of their rings.

The Ministerial 'Provinzial Correspondenz' of Berlin contains the following important declaration in an article headed "The Victory and its Results:"—

The Danes have carried us on by their audacious insolence from simple pledge-taking to open war. The allied armies have had to endure all the hardships and burdens of war in an arduous winter campaign, and the precious blood spilt before Missunde, at Oversee, and now at Duppel cries aloud to Heaven that an end be made once for all to the tyranny and treachery of the Danes upon German ground. It is not the fault of Prussia if the old agreement of the European Powers as to the Duchies is torn up and destroyed. After this has been done by Denmark, and now that the results of the contest must fall into the scale of political decision, the glorious victory at Duppel will largely contribute to give decisive weight and full expression to our claims for the national independence of the Duchies. The conquerors of Duppel will not leave the soil upon which so many of their comrades have poured out their heart's blood for the freedom of the Duchies before they see it for ever liberated and united to Germany. King William, the liberator of Schleswig from the Danish yoke, in conjunction with the Emperor Francis Joseph, has personally guaranteed to the Duchies that he will conduct their sacred cause to a happy issue. The Austrian and Prussian naval forces are now on their way to the Baltic:—

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We learn that the German Powers will exhibit at the next sitting of the Conference a perfect understanding in opposition to the pretentions of Denmark. According to some information the political situation of England is such as to impose upon its Government the greatest reserve, so that it must abstain from engaging in a war in behalf of Denmark. The affairs of America so entirely demand the attention of the English Government, that it requires to have its elbows free of European complications. The German Powers would have sufficient reason for breaking off the negotiations for peace, if Denmark persisted in keeping up the fictitious blockade of the German ports.

The Paris 'Siecle' of yesterdy says:—

The provocations of the two great German Powers, their arrogant language, the odious conduct which they observe towards Denmark, the exactions of which they are guilty, demand energetic steps on the part of the governments of Austria and England. The insolence of Austrian and Prussian journals increases hourly, their preparations for war continue, and the ordinance of King William calls for new recruits; the Austrian ship of the line Kaiser, the frigate Fredericia, and the corvette Empress Elizabeth have proceeded towards the Baltic. Forty-eight pounder cannon, cast upon a new system, and which penetrate nine inches of iron, have been tried at Berlin. These warlike demonstrations impose duties upon the signataries to the treaty of 1852, which has been so audaciously violated.

The 'Nord' says:—

The despatch of the Channel fleet to the Baltic would intimidate neither Denmark not the German Powers, for both know perfectly well that England will not make war without allies, and there is nothing to make us believe that France and Russia will depart from the expectant attitude which they have observed hitherto. Probably the only result of a notoriously platonic demonstration by England would be to call into existence the susceptibility and the *amour propre* of the contending parties, and thus to raise another obstacle to the pacific adjustment of a conflict which already presents, without this element, such numerous and such considerable difficulties.

DENMARK.

The following proclamation, which we noticed briefly in our last, has been issued by King Christian to the army:—

Brave soldiers! Undaunted and heroic comrades! The army occupying the Dippel position has been forced to retreat to Alsen, after a defence which will be memorable to remotest posterity, not only on account of the inequality of the contest, but also for the heroism with which it was fought. Heavy, indeed, have been the sufferings the development of the contest has entailed upon you; nor will the great and painful losses of the last few days ever be forgotten. But, by God's help, neither the sufferings nor the losses will have been in vain; for they will bear fruits in the war we are now waging against might and injustice, a war whose aim is the existence and independence of our beloved country. I return you the fervent thanks of myself and my people for the perseverance and self-sacrificing heroism you have displayed, and I am convinced that you will still be inspired by the same spirit. God preserve my brave Danish army! May it receive the reward of its persevering bravery, and may He confer everlasting peace upon our fallen heroes!

CHRISTIAN R.

The 'Berlingske' of Copenhagen of the 23rd April states that the Danish government has given orders to seize all the German vessels which have been sold for some time past to Russian shipowners. A Danish prize court will decide whether such sales have been bona fide or otherwise. The 'Berlingske' refers to the Maritime Convention signed at St. Petersburg on the 17th June, 1801, between Russia, England and Denmark, and which states that the captain and one half of the crew must belong to the nation under whose flag the vessel sails. The Danish cruisers, in visiting German vessels which had been sold, found on board them only Russian papers and the Russian flag.

AMERICA.

We have advices from New York to April 20. The news is interesting and highly favourable to the Confederates.

Despatches from the army of the Potomac indicated the immediate commencement of active operations. The roads were in good conditions. It was rumoured that General Lee had moved a portion of his army to the north side of the Rapidan, near Madison Court House.

A large force of Confederate cavalry appeared at Sulphur Springs, on the Rappahannock, on April 18, and were said to be moving in the direction of Leesburg. Confederate guerillas were very active and were operating between the Federal army and Washington. No one could venture outside the picket lines in safety. On the 16th Mosby, with a small force, captured a train near Fairfax station. He burned the waggons, and carried off the horses. It was generally believed that the campaign would be opened by an offensive movement on the part of General Lee.

On April 8 the advance of Bank's army, under Generals Stone and Ransom, proceeded from Natchitoches, Louisiana, to Pleasant-hill. The Confederates fell back, skirmishing, for five miles, when they made a stand. The Federals with superior forces and after a desperate conflict routed them with the loss of 2000 men, their artillery, and nearly all their train. Confederate despatches stato the Federal loss at 4000.

The Confederate General Wirt Adams is reported to have defeated the Federals on Big Black River, in Mississippi, capturing several hundred prisoners, on the 11th April.

General Forrest's forces have captured Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi, by assault. Four hundred out of the garrison of 600 men are stated to have been killed. Other completely destroying the fort, the general proceeded to Jackson. Thereafter his whereabouts now are. The Confederates are accused of having murdered 300 coloured troops after the capture of Fort Pillow.

The Confederates, who had occupied Paducah, were subsequently shelled out of their position. On April 15 they demanded the surrender of the fort, which was refused, the Federals marching out to attack them.

Two hundred Federals have been captured at Alexandria were barricaded against an attack.

The Federal Arkansas expedition is still halting, awaiting towards Texas. It had two successful skirmishes.

The following military changes are reported from Washington:—General Gilmore has been superseded by General Hatch in the command at Charleston: General Hurlburt, at Memphis, is replaced by General Washburne; and Admiral Farragut has been relieved of his command in the Potomac army, and ordered to report to General Sherman, at Nashville.

The House of Representatives has censured Mr. Long, of Ohio, for declaring himself in favour of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

Mr. Lincoln has declared, in a speech made at Baltimore, that if negro troops had been murdered at Fort Pillow, as reported, he would inflict retribution.

The following details of the alleged massacre at Fort Pillow are given in a despatch of April 14 from Cairo:—

The attack began on Tuesday morning, the 12th. After two hours and some fighting, the fort surrendered. Up to that time comparatively few of our men had been killed, but instantly on taking possession of the fort, the fiends commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colours who had previously been wounded. The black soldiers becoming demoralised, rushed to the rear, the white officershaving thrown down their arms. Both white and black were bayoneted, shot, or sabred. Even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children and women who had been murdered in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead and their bodies thrown into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who had joined in our forces for protection were killed and wounded. Out of the garrison of 600 but 200 remained alive. Another despatch of the 15th from Cairo says:—"Three other negroes were burned alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one; he was forced to help to dig pits and was then thrown in and covered with the rest."

A correspondent of the 'St. Louis Union,' who was on board the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, says many of the wounded were shot in the hospital.

FRANCE.

The insurrection that has broken out in the province of Oran is said to be in consequence of an old prediction that the year 1864 would be a monumental one for the Arabs—the date of the recovery of their independence.

The 'Moniteu' announces that advices received by the Minister of War from Algiers, dated the 27th April, state that the French troops were masters of the situation in the southern division of Oran. By the junction of the columns of Generals Deligny and Martineaux, no possibility existed of any further spread of the insurrection.

The same journal of yesterday evening says:—The English Cabinet having requested an explanation of the Austrian government respecting the despatch of ships to the Baltic, the latter replied that no such intention existed. Her Majesty's Government in consequence renounced its plan of sending an English fleet to the Baltic. Austria and Prussia insist upon the cessation of the blockade as one of the conditions for an armistice. Prussia is said to offer as an equivalent the renunciation of the war contribution in Jutland, and is also reported to propose to evacuate Jutland should the Danes retire from Alsen, suspend the blockade, and restore the captured ships.

In yesterday's sitting of the Corps Legislatif the bill upon working men's coalitions was passed by 222 to 36.

Meyerbeer, the composer, is dead. He was born at Berlin in 1794.

GREECE.

M. Balbi has formed a ministry which is composed as follows:—

President and Minister of Finance, M. Balbi, Minister of the Interior, M. Angerus, Minister of Justice and Public Worship; M. Papazaphiralo, Minister of Marine, Canarid, Jun., and War, M. Zimbarkaki; and Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Caligas.

The question of the Ionian elections has been settled satisfactorily by the Assembly. The budget has been adopted.

THE SHAKESPEARE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION AT STRATFORD-UPON-AVON.

Saturday, 23rd April, 1864, the three hundredth anniversary of the accredited Birthday, was celebrated in the town of Stratford by a ban quet, which we have already described. Two bishops expatiated at great length on the genius of Shakespeare from the pulpit of Shakespeare's church on the Sunday.

On the Monday morning, the streets began to present more bustling appearance, and to wear all the popular characteristics of a festival. The country people came crowding into the town and with them numerous vans, travelling menageries, and shows such as form the staple amusements of a fair on a great scale. Early in the morning the High-street was occupied by an elaborate procession of such vehicles, one of which was drawn by three camels, yoked tandem fashion, and driven by a negro in a slouch brigand hat and tiger skin wrap. There were also a wax-work exhibition, in which a figure of the "immortal bard," which the public was assured had been "modelled from a photagraph," was to be seen without extra charge; Gimett's Circus: prizefighters: dwarfs; and minstrels. In short soon after dawn the streets presented an unwonted aspect of movement and gaiety; and we may here add, once for all, that "the pert and nimble spirit of mirth" was sustained at its height throughout on the whole week, especially at the hotels and inns, where balls and other entertainments were given every night.

The great event of Monday morning was the performance of the "Messiah" in the Pavilion, by Madame Parepa, Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. George Perren, Mr. Patey, and Santley, and a band and chorus of 500 performers, selected from the choral societies of London, Birmingham, Worcester, and Stratford. The orchestra numbered 120 instrumentalists, Mr. Blagrove being the leader and Mr. Harper playing the trumpet solo. The Sacred Harmonic Society of London behaved with great liberality, sending down, entirely at its own expense, 50 picked members of its chorus. Madame Laura Baxter undertook the music assigned to her at a very short notice, on account of the indisposition of Madame Sainton-Dolby, of which the committee did not receive intelligence until the morning of the. The "Messiah" went off admirably. A larger assemblage of voices has sometimes been heard, but the magnificent choruses could scarcely have been executed with great vigour and precision. Mr. Sims Reeves, recovered from his indisposition, was in excellent voice, and sang to perfection, "Thy rebuke hath broken his heart," and "Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron." The consummate execution of Mademoiselle Parepa, the steady artistic singing of Mr. Santley, the powerful organ of Madame Laura Baxter were thoroughly appreciated by a most attentive audience, and, under the masterly conduct of Mr. Alfred Mellon, the whole musical machine moved on without hitch or impediment.

In the Pavilion at night a miscellaneous concert was given, consisting entirely of music connected with the words of Shakespeare, introducing the well-known and charming pieces by Mendelssohn, Haydn, Bishop Shield, and others. Lord Leigh had fixed upon this night for a ball to be given to Lord Carlisle, which, it was apprehended, would interfere with the concert, yet notwithstaning upwards of 2000 persons were present. Perhaps the most remarkble feature in the evening was the perfect sympathy existing between audience and performers. Mr. Sims Reeves complied with all demands for an encore with cheerful willingness; Madame Parepa and Madame Laura Baxter, Mr. Santley and Mr. George Perren, were equally ready; and as on each time of their appearance. these ladies and gentlemen were ushered into the room either by the Mayor of Stratford himself or some other member of the committee, the effect was rather that of a large party of personal friends brought together by congenial tastes, than of a vast salle filled through the ordinary process of disbursements and receipts to listen to a select number of operatic stars. The splendid capabilities of the Pavilion were once more proved; and it was a freely expressed opinion that neither in the metropolis nor the provinces has Madame Arabella Goddard's delicacy of execution, or Mendelssohn's magnificent music to the *Midsummer Night's Dream*, been heard with greater effect.

Tuesday morning was devoted to a visit to Charlecote-park, the scene of the deer-stealing which its proprietor, Mr. Lucy, thrown open upon this occasion. A pleasant drive of four miles, past more than one thatch-roofed picturesque cottage, apparently coeval with the dramatist, and having constant peeps at the silver Avon, as it twine, thickly studied, and the visitor reaches a small wicket-gate, opening on to a footpath through Charlcote-park, over which the public have a right of way. The park is especially beautiful. Avenues of old elms, with their gnarled and twisted branchus jutting out in many a fantastic shape, contrast with the sombre Scottish firs, and the fresher colors and brighter hues of the oak, the sycamore, and the red larch Charlecote-hall is a striking specimen of the peculiar architecture it illustrates. Peaked gables and bay windows, which give such a charm to the Tudor buildings, abound in this fine old Elizabethan pile; and grey ironstone contrasting agreeably with the red brick, heightens still more the picturesque character of the mansion. The fourcourts enclosed by the lodge gates, ornamented with the *fleur-de-lis*, and painted in blue and gold, their style is in keeping with the general character of the place, but the freshness of their colours is very different from that of the gorgeous tints of age. The hall is in a kind of quatre-foil Pattern, form the enclosure of the court. The garden here is laid out in the-old Dutch style, and formed by bex-edging into repre-entations of the *fleur-de-lis*, gravel walks being laid between these and a variety of fantastic arranged flower beds. The entrance hall is a noble space worthy of the building, and antlers that have been borne in days long past by the deer in the park adorn the walls. In the grand hall there is a bust of Sir Thomas—"Shakespeare's Lucy," as he is called, to distinguish him from the other Sir Thomas, his son. There is also a fine oil-painting by Janson, representing the Lucy family, with their number, and Sir Thomas and his lady. The mantle-piece of the groin-roofed, marble-floored, oaken-panelled hall, has the monogram of the founder, "T. L" ingeniously carved on its centerpiece, with the date 1558, whilst on either side thereof the words "Sir L. Thomas Lucy, 1600," and "Sir Thomas Lucy, 1857," either denote epochs in the family history, or show the demise or accession of one of its bygone heads. The walls are covered with family portraits, some of which are by Godfrey Kneller and other celebrated artists, and at one end stands a fine old carved oak sideboard, with the date 1558 carved on it, and from which it is possible a Shakespearian Sir Thomas might drank confusion to poaching, after his interview with the pasquinading deer-stealer his keepers had caught red. handed, in his park. A door leads from the hall to the billiard-room, which also contains some fine pictures. A large game piece by Synders is at one end flanked by a Domenino and a Berghem, opposite this is a large painting by Hondekoeter, whilst smaller pictures by Rubens, Ostade, and Wildens, adorn the other sides of the room. The drawing-room is only divided from this by a single door, and contains a choice collection of pictures by Titian, Raphael Caracci, Hobbema, Teniers, Wouvermans, Garafalo, Carlo Dolce, and other well-known masters. One of the first objects that attracts attention in this room is a handsome turquoise-studded sword, whilom the property of the unhappy King of Delhi, and brought over from India by Major Lane, the son-in-law of Mrs. Lucy. A beautiful miniature lies upon the table, the sad memorial of a great sorrow. It is the portrait of Mrs. Lane, one of the last of the Lucy's. It represents her in bridal robes, and in a cabinet close by are the orange blossoms which but a short time since she wore as a bride. A few weeks only have passed since the lady, "so young, so fair," was taken from the home of which she was alike the hope and the ornament. There would be no excuse for thus lifting for a moment the veil of a private sorrow, but that it is due to Mr. Lucy to state that, in the midst of a family grief, so fresh and so acute, he, in the dullest possible manner, placed his mansion and grounds at the disposal of the festival committee, and thus afforded to several hundreds of persons a rare opportunity of seeing a mansion to which so much Shakespearian interest attackes. Mr. Lucy did not of course himself receive the visitors, but every facility was afforded to them in inspecting all the principal rooms in the mansion.

The library is next seen, and here the nine chairs, the two cabinets, and the conch, all of black abony inlaid with ivory, which were presented by Queen Elizabeth to Earl Leicester in 1575, and which came into the Lucy family in 1835, are carefully examined. The needlework of the conch contains a record of this, and to the effect that it was worked by the present Mrs. Lucy during the latter year. More pictures are to be seen here. Over the carved oak bookcases are ranged a long row of portraits, including a Velasquez, some Vandykes, and a Henry VIII., by Helbein. The elaborately carved oak frame of Queen Elizabeth over the fire-place matches well with the equally elaborate mantel-piece, whereon the appropriate library motto "Live to learn—learn to live," is deeply cut upon a graceful scroll. Looking through the large bay window and admiring the Avon, as it glides past the venerable stone terrace walls, and the beautifully characteristic English park beyond, it is seen from the armorial bearings on the upper panes, and the dates, ranging from 1353 to 1498, that we have here traces of the Lucy family for a couple of centuries prior to the building of the house.

On the return from Stratford the visitors were regaled by dramatic recitals by Mrs. Macready, a lady from the United States, and the evening they witnessed the first theatrical entertainment given in the Pavilion, which consisted of *Twelfth Night*, performed by the Haymarket company with Haymarket with a marked scenery, followed by *My Aunt's Advice* (one of the innumerable versions of *Livre I., Chapitre III.*), with Mr. Sothern in the principal character.

Amongst the audience were Lord Carlisle, Lord Shrewsbury, Lord Wrottesley, Lord Leigh, Sir R. Hamilton, and numerous other distinguished persons; and the audience was more numerous than at either of the concerts. This was expected, since to a large agricultural population resident in the vicinity of Stratford a play acted in anything approaching the manner, and illustrated by London scenery, such as is painted now, must be a wonderful exhibition. The play was well selected, for it not only suited the Haymarket company, but it had recently been decorated with beautiful scenes illustratig the Illyrian country, in which the action nominally takes place, and therefore widely different from the conventional pictures ordinarily used in provincial theatres. The costumes were partially modern Greek

Mr. Buckstone was received with especial favour, He played Sir Andrew Aguecheek with fun even more than usually exuberant, making a compound of sot, zany, and poltroon that caused the wooden walls of the Pavilion so reverberate with laugher. Mr. Compton, who played the Clown with admirable quaintness, was another leading favourite, being known here not only through his London celebrity but through a high reputation at Birmingham. Malvolio was played with thoroughly sustained formality by Mr. Chippendale, and was, apparently, a more thankful part than it is usually found in London, the practical joke of the "cross garters" being immensely relished by the audience. Mr. Rogers as the bluff besotted Sir Toby, and Farren as the mischief-loving Fabian, were likewise excellent; and nothing could go off with greater spirit and more broadly comic scene of the play—the duel between Sir Andrew and Viol awakening a apecial shout of mirth. Miss Louisa Angl, who played Viola, was an object of general admiration, both on accoount of her personal appearance and her sensible inobtrusive style of acting; and the celebrated lines, "She never told her love," &c., which had been sung with Haydn's music the evening before, was duly marked out by applause. The character of Captain Howard Leslie, sustained by Mr. Sothern in the after-piece, is the first that he essayed in London after establishing himself as Lord Dundreary. It seems to confirm him as an excellent light comedian, and his coolness at the beginning and his mock rhodomontade at the end greatly delighted the Stratford audience.

On the following day, Wednesday, a concert of miscellaneous music was given in the Shakespeare Rooms, and at night the place of the Haymarket company at the Pavilion was taken by that of the Princess's when the *Comedy of Errors* and *Romeo and Juliet* were produced. It will afford some idea of the difficulty which attended the festival when it is stated that the scenery for the former piece was brought down from the Princess's in the morning, and was brought back to London the same night. For the purpose of gaining a little additional time for the removal and carriage of the scenery, the comedy was played first, and by 10 o'clock it was all removed from the Pavilion, and was fairly on its way back to London. No more wonderful illustration of modern rapidity of locomotion could, probably, be mentioned than the fact that the very scenes which were used at Oxford-street, London, on Tuesday night, were employed at Stratford-on-Avon on Wednesday night, and that they were again seen at Oxford-street on Thursday night at 7 o'clock. To accommodate the decorations brought from the different London theatres, the stage of the Pavilion is provided with sliding grooves.

To the curiosity respecting the tragedy may be added that respecting the *tragedienne*. The Warwickshire people had not only heard of Mademoiselle Stella Calas as a young and beautiful French artist whose Juliet had charmed all London, but were prepared to receive her as a benefectress who had come forward to help the committee over the most formidable stile encountered on the thorny path of preparation. The same feeling was entertained towards Mr. George Vining, the manager of the Company of which she is a member. Who has seen the wretched performances that the Fechtman strand had been definitively ascertained had offer ed to repair the loss to one tragedy by the production of another, and a comedy into the bargain. The wrong and the reparation were clear to any person who entered the Pavilion, for the tickets still bore the title of *Hamlet* while the programme still described the character of Ophelia as "the repeated pledges to them to put *Hamlet* on the stage, had at the eleventh hour withdrawn from his engagement," and that Mr. Vining had kindly undertaken to produce *Romeo and Juliet* and the *Comedy of Errors*. Hence the applause that greeted the French actress and the English manager was vigorous and lengthy. Of the acting of Miss Calas we need say nothing here, as we have spoken of both elsewhere and on other occasions. But it is proper to record that the Staffordshire audience, more numerous on this than on the two previous nights, showed the utmost enthusiasm about Mdlle. Stella Colas. This is the more remarkable as the audience upon the whole came to the represeatations as to Shakespearian studies of which a curious evidence was given when Mr. Vining as Mercutio, made a slip of the tongue and said—

"Tis not so wide as a well, nor so deep as a church door"

upon which there was such a fluttering of leaves and turning of heads as made it evident that some hundreds of eager Shakespearian students were bringing him literally "to book," and convincing themselves that their memory had not played them false as to the true reading of a quotation so hacknied.

The festival may be said to have "turned the corner" on Wednesday night; and though the path had at times been rugged, the feeling of security had then become complete. Many of the purchasers of tickets had left money returned when Hamlet had to be withdrawn from the bills, and *Romeo and Juliet* and the *Comedy of Errors* substituted; but any more were content to accept the entertainment preforce provided by the committee, whilst others there were to whose tastes the new programme specially appealed, and the result was that Wednesday was the fullest night up to that time from the opening.

The attendance on the following night was not so numerous, but the room was well filled and contained more well-known faces than at any former time. *As You Like It* was the only piece played, and Mrs. Herman Vezin made a bright, witty, graceful, and arch as to compel many an old playgoer to compare her, not unfavourably, with Mrs. N isbett. It was whispered that this was the character selected by Mrs. H. Vezin on her first appearance on the stage and it would be difficult to name one more peculiarly adapted to display her powers. Should she have any critic present who has at times thought her harsh on stage, he must have recanted his opinion on witnessing her Rosalind. Mr. Creswick in Jaques was sonorous, impressive, and discriminating, the "all the world's a stage" gaining its customary applause; Mr. Compton as Touchst one was as purely Shakespearion and quaintly humorous as only Mr. Compton knows how to be; while Miss Charlotte Saunders in Andrey, was so uniformly funny, so exactly the country wench whom Shakespeare drew, as to be frequently interrupted by the loud laughter and applause of the house. When Mr. Keeley took up his position in the front row of the stalls, and the intelligence was buzzed about the room that the veteran comedian was present, it was coupled with many a regret that the state of Mrs. Keeley's health had unhappily prevented her appearing in this character originally arranged, and had the part of Audrey had a less thoroughly efficient representative than Mits Charlotte Saunders, those regrets would have seriously impaired the enjoyment of the audience. As it was all went well, the clergy, who have been more and more extensively represented at each performance, and who have applauded with such a hearty appreciations of Shakespeare's text as would have surely 'mollified even the stupid fanatics who are crying aloud in the streets, expressed their approbation as warmly as ever, and it was remarked that the audience, either grown more confident in its own judgment or heartier through the kindledge that it was the last of the great dramatic nights of the festival, was louder and more demonstrative than at any preceding representation. The well-known epilogue, in uttering which poor Peg Woffington was smitten with the paralysis from which she slowly died was given by Mrs. Vezin amid the breathless silence of the house, was greeted at its close by a loud and continued burst of applause, which lasted long after the curtain fell, and was followed by cries for Rosalind, which were only appeased on Mr. Compton (who with Miss Saunders received a special ovation) coming forward and apologising for Mrs. Hermann Vezin's not being able at that moment to come forward to express

A SHOCK OF EARTHQUAKE AT KUTCH.—Major A. Y. Shortt, Political Agent in Kutch, in a letter dated the 18th instant, which was addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, submitted a short report of a shock of earthquake, which was experienced at a place called Wagur. The letter was yesterday placed in the Editor's Room at the disposal of the press, from which we glean the following facts:—

It appears that the shock of an earthquake was distinctly felt at about 11 A.M. on the morning of the 29th ultimo in Wagur. It was accompanied by subterraneous thunder, which with the motion, seemed to travel from west to east, and lasted for under a minute, and was sufficiently strong to have occasioned damage had it been of longer duration. It seemed to have been but slightly felt in the western part of Kutch, so much so as to have occasioned remark from but few.

AN APPLICATION FOR A WARRANT.—A Parsee female yesterday appeared before the Senior Magistrate of Police, and applied for a warrant to be issued against one Savloo Gariwalla, one of the notorious gangs of the Dhobee Pulhao Thallimwalas, for cheating her of an ingot of gold, which he took from her on promise of paying an equal value of the same. He did not return to her the ingot of gold, nor its equivalent, but was to leave Bombay yesterday in one of the coasting steamers. His Worship did not grant her a warrant, but ordered a peremptory summons to be issued against the Parsee. The summons was accordingly served on board the steamer, and he was brought before the magistrate, who ordered him to appear either in person or with his advocate on the 10th of June next.

FIRE AT THE BOREE BUNDER RAILWAY STATION.—On the evening of Tuesday last, the 24th instant, about 7 o'clock, a number of bales of cotton were found to be on fire under the sheds at the Boree Bunder Railway Station, and from the fact of these bales being in the centre of the stack of cotton piled under the sheds, the Railway authorities consider that it was a case of spontaneous ignition. The Railway officials, and the police headed by Mr. Souter and Mr. Edginton, mustered in large numbers, and with their combined aid and a good supply of water, the fire was prevented from spreading over any great extent of space; but notwithstanding the greatest possible exertions being made to extinguish the fire as quickly as possible, cotton of the value of 26,000 rupees was destroyed, the entire of which loss falls on the Railway Company. A considerable part of the damage was caused by the water used in extinguishing the fire.

THE POISONING CASE.—An adjourned inquest was held at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, to enquire touching the death of the unfortunate boy Gunputrao Zemdoo, who was poisoned with arsenic administered to him in a native sweetmeat called *burfi* on the 10th instant.

After being duly cautioned in the usual form, the five persons in custody on suspicion of being implicated in this atrocious crime made the following statements:—

LUXUMON POONDALICK said:—I did not know that there was poison in the *burfi*. I got it from the hands of Vencoo Nabajee whom I saw receive it from the hands of Binahace. If I had known that there was poison in it, I would not have given it to the boy.

VENCOO NABAJEE said.—I was not present at the time the poison is said to have been given to the boy. I was at home working.

Binahace, woman, said:—This is my mistake (or fault). I accuse Luxumon Poondalick of administering poison to the deceased. I was asked to do this.

Rugoonath Shewram said:—I did not go to Byculla that day at all. I was at home.

Rewoo, wife of Luxumon Poondalick, said:—I did not know that deceased was to be poisoned. My husband took me to the temple.

This prisoner made a long and rambling statement incriminatory of Binahace and Vencoo Nabajee, whom she heard threaten the life of the deceased boy. The boy's mother had been the means on a former occasion, of getting Vencoo fined in the sum of two hundred rupees, and he than vowed to be revenged on the child. Rewoo, on hearing this, says she told him he might revenge himself upon the mother, but that if any harm came to the boy she would at once inform the police of what he had said to her hearing.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury in the case:—

VERDICT.—Wilful Murder against Luxumon Poondalick, Vencoo Nabajee, and Binahace, woman. The Jury also find Raghonath Sewram and Rewoo woman were abetting the commission of the said murder.

The five prisoners above named were fully committed, on the Coroner's warrant, to stand their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court for murder and abetment of murder.

They were afterwards placed before Mr F. L. Brown, the Magistrate of the Mazagon Division, who intimated that he should take up the case this day (Thursday) at 11 o'clock A.M. Mr. Khunderow Morojee is engaged for the defence of one of the prisoners.

SYAD ABDOOLAH AND THE LATE KING OF OUDH.—"ELDERTON *v.* SYAD ABDOOLA."—IN THE SHERIFF'S COURT. BEFORE MR. COMMISSIONER KEMP. This was an action to recover a bill of costs, plaintiff being an attorney of the Temple, and defendant a teacher of languages.—Plaintaiff said: This is a very small matter, in which I seek to recover my bill of costs for endeavouring to settle Mr. Abdoolah's claim against the late King of Oude. I believe that defendant does not admit the claim.—His Honour: Is that so?—Defendant: It is; I do not owe the money and I should like to ask the plaintiff a few questions.—Mr. Elderton: I may say that I have a letter from the defendant in which he denies owing the money, which I am prepared to prove.—Plaintiff then read the letter, which set out that defendant agreed with plaintiff that the work should be speculative, and upon the "no cure" "no pay" systems. His Honour: I do not see how I can settle the case. Plaintiff: But your honour well knows that it is not the custom of our profession to do business in this way. I was employed by the defendant to do certain work, and that work I have done. I cannot see what defence there can be in law. His Honour: Defendant sets up that before the work was performed certain conditions were made.—Plaintiff: But that is entirely different to the custom of the profession, as your honour well knows. You have my oath that the money is due.—His Honour: And I have also the oath of the defendant. Is that so, Mr. Abdoolah?—Defendant: Certainly, my defence is contained in the letter.—Plaintiff: I have conducted the business of the defendant according to the custom of my profession, and at his request I wrote a letter to Calcutta for the purpose of carrying out the claim.—His Honour: Have you any written retainer?—Plaintiff: I have the instructions to send the letter to Calcutta.—His Honour: Yes; but defendant says that there was a certain bargain. I will adjourn the case for the opinion of a jury.—Plaintiff: I am quite content.—Defendant: And I.—His Honour: Mr. Abdoolah, you have had a better solicitor than gentleman. You are, though, well informed upon the law of this country. I shall adjourn the case for a jury.—Adjourned.—*Id., May 3.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—An Inquest was held on Tuesday last, at the Apollo Bunder, touching the death of one John Donghty, a seaman on board the ship *Fleur de Lis*. It appeared from the evidence of one John Macoll, an ordinary seaman on board the said ship, that in the afternoon of Monday last, he was employed with the deceased in scraping the sides of the ship. As the deceased was getting on the bulwark for the purpose of shifting the ropes, he missed his footing and fell into the water. Macoll hove a rope to him at once, but deceased was too short to reach him, and the tide being strong ebb he drifted away astern. Witness called out to his mates on board what had happened. They had no boat ready to launch, and though a buoy was thrown after the deceased he sank in the water and was drowned.

VERDICT.—"Accidental death."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.—*25th May.*)

REFUSING DUTY.—James Scott, chief mate of the British ship *Fort William*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

Mr. G. Castles, master of the ship, stated that the defendant was the chief mate of the ship. On Saturday last at about half-past 3 P.M. he refused to do duty as chief mate, saying that he wanted to go on shore to see a police magistrate. Witness told him that it was too late then, but he could go on Monday if he wished. The defendant since that day discontinued working on board the ship. He did not assign any reason why he wanted to see a magistrate.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, but stated that he wanted to see a magistrate because he had to make complaints against the captain, who preferred similar charges against him in the Calcutta Police Court, but nothing came of them. The captain abused him several times, and frequently told him that he (prisoner) was not the mate.

His Worship said that he had no power to interfere in the internal economy of the ship, and therefore discharged the defendant with an admonition.

DITTO.—James Irving, and seven other seamen of the British ship *Fleur De Lis*, were placed at the bar, charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

It appeared from the evidence of Captain Taylor, that yesterday morning at about eight o'clock, all the prisoners came aft to him and wanted their discharge, but as the ship is to sail on Friday next he refused to discharge them.

The prisoners said that they were willing to go on Board board, provided the captain discharged them on shore.

His Worship recommended the prisoners to go on board and do their duty, otherwise he said he would severely punish them by sending them to the House of Correction. The prisoners persisted in refusing to go on board and return to their duty.

His Worship sentenced them to be each imprisoned for four weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour; with an order that after the expiration of the sentence they were be sent on board the ship, if she was in Bombay at that time.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—A Portuguese named Antone Silva was placed at the bar, at the instance of Mr. Tighe, European Constable, on a charge of having in his possession a bottle of wine, a table cloth, and a quantity of cotton, of the aggregate value of Rs. 10, which might be reasonably suspected to have been stolen, but failing to account as to how he came by the same.

From the evidence of the constable, it appeared than on Tuesday last, while he was looking for some pieces of cloth near the prisoner's cookroom, he found the cotton in a large box. The prisoner represented that it was Mr. Smith's cotton, but he (Mr. Smith) flatly denied it, and said that the bottle of wine and the table cloth belonged to him.

The prisoner urged in his defence that he did not steal the cotton. The wine and table cloth were given to him by Mr. Smith of the Pay Office.

His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 3.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*25th May.*)

ASSAULTING A EUROPEAN CONSTABLE.—A European sailor, named Thomas Butters, was charged with being drunk and assaulting Mr. Constable Hallums. The defendant was following a number of natives in the Duncan Road and striking at them indiscriminately, when Mr. Hallums went up to him to arrest him, on which he struck the constable a severe blow on the left temple which completely stunned him, and discoloured one of his eyes. The defendant was very obstreperous, but Mr. Hallums eventually succeeded in securing him and confining him in the chowkey. His Worship convicted the defendant of the assault, and sentenced him to pay a fine of fifteen rupees.

BENGAL.

WE hear that there is every prospect of Mr. Wauchope going home on leave, and of Mr. J. B. Roberts succeeding him, retaining his post as Coroner. Such a combination would, in England, be highly undesirable, but here, we believe, it is considered by those well competent to judge, almost necessary. Anyhow no fault can be found with the selection of the new Commissioner. As Deputy Commissioner Mr. Roberts did his duty well, as junior Magistrate he has been painstaking and earnest, and as Coroner he has filled his position very creditably. For the requirements of Calcutta it would have been difficult to find a better Chief of Police.—*Englishman, May* 19.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25TH.

Tapp, Brigadier General T., C. B., Commanding Bombay Garrison, on leave, to Matheran.
Barras, Captain, P., 30th Regiment N. I., to join, to Jacobabad.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
25	Daphne	Foreman	London Jan. 14.
	Amanathor Raymon	Nacoda	Cannanore Apr. 25.
25	Carnatic (s)	Grainger	Suez May 12.

DEPARTURES.

MAY	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
25	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Surat.
	Colonist	Gibson	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship *John Stuart*, W. Lemon, bound to Hongkong.
Ship *Arrarat*, P. H. Morenu, bound to Penang and Singapore.
Steamer *Euphrates*, C. Day, bound to Malabar Coast.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Euphemus*, for Penang and Singapore.
Ship *Sir Charles Napier*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.
Steamer *Victoria*, for Surat.
Ship *Fersenia*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Elphinstone*, for Surat.
Ship *Nydia*, for Liverpool.
Steamer *Nada*, for coast and Calcutta.
Steamer *Tynemouth*, for Calcutta.
Ship *Lepanto*, for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool ...	Cotton (Going Ships)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Loading Ships	£1 10s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d. ,,
London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 15 to 16 and port charges.
To China		Nothing doing.
To Clyde		

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK-LIST.
EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 3/16d.
Do. Credits.....	Do. do.	2s. 1 5/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 1 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight..	98½
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	221 to 223

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	255 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	85 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Co.	100	.....	43 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	500	6 do.	132 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	102 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	238 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120	.....	185 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank.....	1,000	12 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	95 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris..	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Presidency Bank		.....	[nominal. 21 pr. ct.
East India Bank ...		.....	13 pr. ct.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co. ...	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co. ...	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 14,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			
One whole Share comprising			Rs.55,000 pr. share.
1 A Share...	6,000	430	
1 B Share...	6,000	170	
4 C Shares...	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 33,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co....	1,400	.....	Rs. 2,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			[nominal. Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	218-3-0		
	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.....	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	.....	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	Rs. 200
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co. ...	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.....	900	.....	Rs. 50
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 4,000 nol.
Bombay Coal Co. ...	1,000	.....	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association...	750	.....	Rs. 400 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Bombay Coasting and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Transport & Co. (Limited).....	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.....	250	.....	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co. ...	50	.....	8 pr. ct. no m.
East India Cotton Agency	50	.....	Par.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent.	Transfer Loan...	98
,,	Loan 1833-36 ...	97
,,	Loan 1842-43 ...	
,,	Loan 1854-55 ...	
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan...		113½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes.....	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus.....	,, 209
Mexican Dollars.....	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 114
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf.....	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (24th May 1864.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 580 to 585
New Bhowngnur, (ready.)	,, 580 to 585
New Oomravuttee	,, 515 to 525
New Dharwar Sawgined	,, 640 to 645
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 530 to 535
New Veeravul	,, 510 to 515
New Khandeish	,, 500 to 505
New Poratchee	,, 510 to 515
New Acola	,, 555 to 560
New Mangalore	,, 505 to 515
New Hinghungaut	,, 630 to 635
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...	at Rs. 6 2 to 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	,, 6 4
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,, 32 to 34.
Niger	,, 33 to 34.
	,, 27 to 28 Nominal.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all commtnications address ed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless the sum may be specially agreed upon.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Saturdays..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

12th March 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. {The Bank of England. {The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
BOMBAY AGENCY.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not mature.)		at 2s.	1½d. per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 2s.	1d. ,,
3	Do.	at 2s.	1d. ,,
2	Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d. ,,
1	Do.	at 2s.	0⅞d. ,,
On Demand (Head Office)		at 2s.	0⅞d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
6 months' sight (not mature.)			
2	Do.	6	do.
12	do.	6	do.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency of Bombay, remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:

On London, at 6 ms' sight above		£50	2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,,	3	do.	2s. 0⅞d. ,,
,,	2	do.	2s. 0¼d. ,,
,,	1	do.	2s. ,,
,,	On demand		1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Scotland		do.	1s. 11⅞d. ,,
On Ireland		do.	
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight..			1s. 11½d. ,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 59,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 3 months or longer 6 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—to be remittedin Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 25th May 1864. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	6	,,	5	,,	,,
Do.	12	,,	6	,,	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d. do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0⅛d. do.

Scotland and Ireland, do. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May 1864.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—No. 9, *Rampart Row.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:

On London 6 months' sight.....		2s.	0⅞d. per Rupee
3	Do. Do.....	2s.	0⅞d. ,,
	Sight.....	1s.	11⅞d. ,,
On France 6 months' sight...frs.		2·62	cts. ,,
3	Do. Do..... ,,	2·66	,, ,,
	Sight..... ,,	2·59	,, ,,
On Demand		do.	,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Dposits at,

3 months' notice	3	per Cent.	per annum.
6 Ditto	4	do.	
12 Ditto	5	do.	

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 33rd May 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Contiaent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight.....		2s.	1d. per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
,,	3	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
,,	2	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
,,	1	do.	2s. 0⅞d. do.
On demand			2s. 0d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts.....	2	per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ...	3	,,
,, 6 ,, ,, ...	5	,,
,, 12 ,, ,, ...	6	,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

On Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 25th May 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.	BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.	KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.	
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.	

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.
London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee

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